

is also remarkable for the almost naked condition of its under surface, but is distinguishable by the absence of any rufous colour on the limbs.

The four members of the *S. rufobrachiatus* group found in Central and Central East Africa may be distinguished as follows :—

- A. Fulvous or reddish on muzzle and feet.  
*a.* A marked white streak along under surface . . . . *S. r. ruwenzorii.*  
*b.* No white streak along under surface.  
*a'.* Underside of forearms and thighs deep rufous colour; belly well haired, dull buffy . . . . . *S. r. nyansæ.*  
*b'.* Underside of thighs with no rufous suffusion; belly thinly covered with whitish-grey hairs. *S. r. pasha.*  
 B. No fulvous colouring on feet or muzzle . . . . . *S. kenie.*
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VIII.—On new Species of Lycænidaë from Sierra Leone.  
 By D. CATOR.

I FEEL pretty sure that the *Pseuderesiæ* here described are not the only new ones that I have lately discovered, but I await further material, which I hope to find before very long.

They need a deal of hunting, as their haunts are in shady places and they are most difficult to capture on the wing—firstly, because of their sombre colouring on the underside and the small amount of colour above, so that they can be seen only at intervals whilst flying; and, secondly, because if not taken at the first attempt they will not probably give another opportunity, as they easily take fright. If, however, they can be seen at rest they can easily be caught if they are not too high up, but they need much looking for; they rest on twigs and creepers bare of leaves, but, excepting one or two species, seem to be distinctly uncommon.

*Pseuderesia Bakeriana*, sp. n.

♂.—*Upperside.* Fore wings black, outer margin faintly scalloped, inner margin up to beyond vein 1 orange from near the base to beyond the middle: hind wings orange, with very broad black posterior borders decreasing rapidly towards costa. *Underside.* Both wings greyish black, hind wings rather the paler of the two: fore wings with red irrorations on the costa, a squarish red patch on the costa beyond the cell, which is confluent with the red irroration up to the

posterior margin and which broadly occupies the whole of that margin; in this marginal red irroration is a short black macular stripe, lower part of cell and below vein 4 to inner margin spotless and paler: hind wings with three interrupted irregular transverse reddish stripes, bordering the third a broad blackish band, edged exteriorly by a band of fine reddish irrorations, beyond which is another dark band, followed again by fine reddish irrorations to the margin; fringes white, intersected with blackish.

♀. *Upperside*. Both wings orange: fore wings distinctly more rounded than in male; costal edge, base, cell and rather beyond irregularly black, apex very broadly, outer margin broadly black: hind wings like the male. *Underside*. Fore wings (with outline of pattern as above) orange, fading into yellowish on the inner margin; costa blackish, three dark spots in the cell and one larger beyond it; apex very broadly finely irrorated with reddish on a blackish ground; outer margin similarly irrorated, but less broadly: hind wings like the male, but paler and without reddish.

Exp. wings, ♂ 31-33, ♀ 30-32 mm.

I have much pleasure in naming this after my friend Mr. G. T. Bethune-Baker, who has assisted me so much in working out my captures. Found so far in March, April, May, and October, but probably flies from October to May, which covers the dry season in Sierra Leone.

#### *Pseuderesia nigra*, sp. n.

♂.—*Upperside*. Both wings entirely black, with white fringes tessellated with black. *Underside*. Fore wings black, shading into dark greyish on the inner margin; traces of three black spots in the cell, with a red one between the second and third; apex darkly spotted, in front of which is an oblique row of four red spots, two being below the apex and two on the posterior margin: hind wings grey, of a peculiar texture, the wing having the appearance of having been denuded of scales, with various black and red spots; the base of the wing is suffused with red, with a small black spot palely encircled below the costal vein near the base; in the cell are two black spots, palely edged, the small one at the base and the other large, directly below which is another large black one; on the costa is a large black patch reaching to the upper angle of the cell, beyond and touching which is a red irregular spot; transverse stripe from apex to inner margin very decided, composed of a black-spotted stripe edged externally by an equally decided red-spotted stripe, the two

central spots in each being confluent and very large, margin spotted with a black lunular stripe; the ground has a suffusion of red beyond and below the cell; all the red spots are very bright, approaching vermilion.

♀.—*Upperside*. Both wings bright ochreous: fore wings with costa broadly dark brown, very broadly dark brown from the end of the cell and tapering down the posterior margin to the anal angle; cell with three spots in it and several below; ground-colour suffused with brown below the cell almost to the inner margin; fringes brown, intersected with white: hind wings with costa broadly brown, posterior margin very broadly dark brown, increasing in width from the apex to the inner margin, base suffused with brown; fringes intersected with white. *Underside*. Fore wings pale orange, base suffused with blackish; costa blackish, cell with three spots, increasing in size, and one below the cell touching the second and third cell-spots; apex as in the male, but the oblique orange spots are preceded by a very broad blackish band: hind wings ochreous grey, with pattern as in the male, only the red spots are replaced by orange ones.

Exp. wings, ♂ 34, ♀ 30 mm.

This species may prove to be a subspecies of *P. variegata*, S. & K., but it is a beautiful and striking form. Besides the types described above, I have one male with a small orange patch on the upperside of the fore wing. Caught in February and April.

*Pseuderesia fusca*, sp. n.

♂.—*Upperside*. Fore wings black, with white fringes intersected with black: hind wings black, with an orange-coloured costa increasing in width from the base to below the apex on the outer margin; fringes whitish, intersected finely with black. *Underside*. Fore wings dark grey, with a small black dash closing the cell and a small black spot at the origin of vein 2; beyond the cell a curved transverse row of small blackish spots, followed by a similar more obscure submarginal row: hind wings ochreous brown, with a small dark spot near the base below the costal vein, followed by three small oblique dark spots—one below the costa, one closing the cell, and one below the cell; beyond the cell is a transverse, fine, interrupted, blackish macular stripe from the costa to the internal vein, beyond which is the rather obscure posterior marginal row of blackish dots; margin finely dark.

♀.—*Upperside*. Both wings black: fore wings with a broad orange-yellow patch a third from the base on the inner margin to near the outer angle, extending obliquely across

the wing to above vein 4, where it suddenly narrows and is inversely oblique to the costa : hind wings like those of the male, but not so dark. *Underside*. Ochreous grey, inner marginal area of fore wings yellowish ; pattern as in the male, but rather more distinct, owing to the lighter ground-colour.

Exp. wings, ♂ 27-29, ♀ 26-28 mm.

*Liptena albicans*, sp. n.

*Upperside*. Both wings white : fore wings with the costal half slightly tinged with cream-colour ; costa finely blackish (rather wider near the base), apical area rather broadly dark grey to black at extreme apex : hind wings with fringe cream-coloured. *Underside*. Both wings whitish, slightly cream-coloured : fore wings have costa to costal vein pale orange-yellow, continued finely to the apex ; on the costa close to the apex are three dark dots or lines, which, however, are not always present ; outer margin orange-yellow, edged internally finely with black, intersected at the veins as far as vein 3, the fringe of this part also being black, inner marginal area pure white : hind wings with the posterior margin very finely cream-coloured, edged internally by a fine black line ; fringes whitish.

Exp. wings 29-31 mm.

This species is near *L. decipiens*, Kirby, but the underside of the wings has no trace of any marginal band at all. It very often flies high among the trees, settling occasionally, and not, as a rule, moving far away. Found in March, April, and June.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum (Natural History)*. Vol. III. By EUGENE W. OATES and Capt. SAVILE G. REID. London : Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum. 1903.

THE present volume contains brief descriptions of the eggs of 907 species, ranging from the Parrots to the Bulbuls (Pycnonotidæ).

Though the greater part of the book had been written by Mr. Oates, he was, owing to protracted ill-health, obliged to relinquish the work, a fact which we must all deplore. The Museum, however, is fortunate in having secured the services of Capt. Savile Reid for the completion of the remaining volumes.